

Arms and Ammunition

Jacksonville, March 18.—The steamer *Three Friends* of Jacksonville, in command of Captain Napoleon B. Broward, arrived here at noon today, having successfully succeeded in landing in Cuba Gen. Enrique Gollazo, Maj. Chas. Hernandez and Duke Estrada, besides 51 men taken off the schooner *Ardell* from Tampa, and the entire cargo of arms and ammunition of the schooner *Mallory*, from Cedar Keys. It was by long odds the most important expedition that has set out from this country and the Cubans here, when they learned that the *Three Friends* had safely fulfilled her mission shouted "Viva la Cuba" until they were hoarse. They declared that it would change the character of the whole war, as the unarmed men would now be armed and those without ammunition would be supplied, and that Maceo, who had before been wary and cautious, would be more aggressive than he had ever been before.

The cargo of arms landed by the *Three Friends* and *Mallory* was as follows: 750,000 rounds of cartridges, 1,200 rifles, 2,100 machetes, 400 revolvers, besides stores, reloading tools, etc.

The *Three Friends* met the *Mallory* at Alligator Key. The *Ardell* had just finished transferring the men to her. While they were rendezvoused there behind the pines in a deep coral-walled creek, three big Spanish men-of-war steamed slowly by, but they did not discover that there was anything suspicious-looking inshore, although with a glass men could be seen in their lookouts scanning the horizon, as well as searching the shore. Sunday, about noon, no vessels being in sight, the *Three Friends* took in tow the *Mallory* and steamed southward under a good head of steam. The *Three Friends* is a powerful tug, and by Monday night was close enough to the Cuban shore to hear the breakers. Several shiplights to the west were seen, one of which was evidently a Spanish man-of-war for she had a searchlight at her bow and was sweeping the waves with it, but the *Three Friends* was a long way off and had no light and was soon out of the neighborhood of the Spaniards. At 10 o'clock that night by the aid of a naphtha launch and two big surf boats, which had been taken out of Jacksonville, the *Three Friends* landed the men and ammunition from her hold and from that of the *Mallory*. It took four and a half hours to complete the job. There were hundreds of men on shore to assist and they did it silently, appreciating the peril of the undertaking. The Cubans on shore recognized General Collazo immediately and no words can describe their joy upon seeing him. He is a veteran of Cuban wars and is one whom Spain fears. In fact, it is known that during his sojourn in Florida he has been shadowed by detectives, who have been instructed to spare no expense to keep Collazo from reaching Cuba. When it was whispered around that Collazo was really among them, they seemed not to believe their ears, but came forward and looked, and, seeing that there was really no mistake, threw their arms about him and wept.

Major Charles Hernandez and Duke Estrada were also enthusiastically welcomed.

It was reported that night that Maceo had received the arms of the first expedition that set forth three days before the *Three Friends* landed. These were not from the *Commodore*, for they reported that they were now on the lookout for that vessel. They said, too, that at the end of the week four expeditions were afloat. Two, including the *Three Friends* had landed, and two more were on the way. Tuesday morning as the *Three Friends* was returning, she sighted a steamer that answers to the description of the *Commodore*. She was headed southward and pushing along apparently at the rate of 15 knots an hour. This vessel has an engine capable of driving a ship twice her size and has a speed of 17 knots an hour.

Lieut. Stokes at Work.

The adjutant and inspector general yesterday sent out the following special order pertaining to Lieutenant Stokes' work of instruction:

"Realizing and appreciating the necessity of the cavalry forces, I am endeavoring to bring them up to a much higher standard. Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes of the United States army having been detailed to this State for duty with the militia of this State, is hereby authorized to proceed to Hampton county and issue such orders to the troops composing the First regiment of cavalry, Col. W. J. Causey commanding, as he may deem necessary and for the best interest and improvement of the same."

Following this order, Lieut. M. B. Stokes issued the following letter: Col. W. J. Causey, Commanding First Regiment South Carolina Cavalry: Sir: In accordance with special order No. 12, adjutant general's office, March 19, 1896, I will be with the different troops of your command for the purpose of drill and instruction as follows:

Tuesday, March 31, Troop F. Peoples; Thursday, April 2, Troop D. Daley's; Saturday, April 4, Troop E. Long's; Tuesday, April 7, Troop C. Bower's; Thursday, April 9, Troop A. Brunson's; Saturday, April 11, Troop B. Steinmeyer's.

Very respectfully,
M. B. Stokes,
Lieut. U. S. Army.

Why Not Sugar Cane?

In the Southern States Magazine for March, Mr. James R. Randall, who is now as practical as he is poetic, and whose "malagua" theory has done so much to destroy the "malaria" superstition in our coast country, has an article of valuable suggestiveness.

Mr. Randall says that the owners of a big plantation on the Savannah river near Augusta, capable of producing great quantities of corn but so subject to overflow as to make that crop a frequent failure, thought of sugar cane as a substitute and requested him to make inquiries in Washington as to the adaptability of such lands to its successful growth.

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, responded as follows:

"The water that ruins or injures corn in the Georgia river swamps will not hurt cane. I would prefer that the water should be kept out, but brief submergence such as you mention will not affect the cane. Frost does not hurt it either, and windrowing mitigates even freezes, which rarely come before harvest time in November. I should think that great cane crops might be raised and gathered on the Savannah river plantations, and that sugar and molasses production, according to circumstances, would pay. At any rate, you ordinarily lose your swamp corn, and can save your swamp cane. There is no better forage for fattening stock, especially hogs, than sugar cane ground up in the ordinary fashion."

Maj. S. A. Jones, of Mississippi, an authority, said in effect:

"I think well of the Georgia swamp cane culture. Never was there a better time for experiment. There will never more be free sugar legislation in this country. Cuba will be crippled for a long time. Besides, as Senator Caffery says, and as the Louisiana planters have found out at a saving of many thousands of dollars, the food stuff of cane is immense. In Louisiana, mules are fed upon molasses. In our town of Aberdeen one gentleman fattens about 1,000 head of cattle habitually, and his food is molasses at eight cents a gallon and cotton seed meal. We dilute the molasses at the rate of one gallon to two gallons of water, and then spray it over or mix with meal. The cattle 'lick the platter clean,' and no doubt, if gifted with articulate language would, like Oliver Twist or the average schoolboy, ask for more."

Asked as to the raising of horses and mules in South Carolina on cane products, he said:

"I would advise South Carolina to imitate Mississippi, if she can. We had a great advantage, in my section of the State, of living alongside of or in close proximity to the Illinois Central and Kansas City and Birmingham railways. Poverty and protracted drouths among farmers of the northwest compelled them to part with many thousands of their horses, most of them being of fine blood from splendid imported or domestic thoroughbred stock. Horses became cheap—in many western parts too cheap for anything but killing and canning. But vast droves came southward to the only market where, as happened this year, farmers had money to purchase bargains. And they got them. What our farmers chiefly wanted were mares for breeding purposes, as well as use. As Mississippi has become a great grazing country, she is preparing also to become a great horse, mule and cattle grower, not only to maintain a home supply, but a surplus for sale abroad. Instead of deploping the advent of western horses, South Carolina should, if of a business turn, avail herself of the western animals, at a bargain, and prepare, as Mississippi has done, to turn the advantage to account for future usufruct. She cannot raise horses and mules sufficiently without the stock, and Providence has delivered that into her hands. At least that has been the case in Mississippi."

These hints to South Carolina farmers are too valuable to be passed over heedlessly. No State in the South needs more sorely a crop which can be raised on the coast lands formerly devoted to rice and the inland river swamp plantations where corn growing is made, by periodical freshets, a mere lottery.

Why not sugar cane?

We had before supposed that our climate—in this region, at least—would not be favorable to this crop; but if it is not affected by frosts and if even November freezes may be mitigated there is a certainty of its suitability to our coast region and a strong probability that it will succeed far into the interior. Certainly if it can be grown successfully near Augusta it can be made an equal success near Columbia on the rich bottom lands of the Congaree and Wateree. There isn't a county in the State which has more reason to test the accuracy of these theories than Richland. The county received its name from the fertility of the great fields which border its rivers, and it is bitter irony that, owing to the lack of capital to repair and extend the oldtime levees along these streams, the freshets make our richest lands the poorest in results. We earnestly hope that some of our farmers down the Congaree will

make sugar cane experiments this year, keeping records which will enable them, if the crops withstand overflows and mature before the autumnal freezes, to extend the cultivation with assurance.

In relation to horse, mule and cattle raising the molasses idea is a new one to us; but we know that sugar cane tops constitute the standard stock food in the West Indies. It is eaten with avidity and is all sufficient for fattening. This fodder ought to be as useful when cured as when green, and the curing should be as easy as that of corn fodder.

We know that sugar cane has been successfully raised in small patches throughout the low country. Is there any climatic reason why it has not been made a staple crop? Or why it cannot now be made one? We shall be glad to print any information on the subject; but meanwhile hope that experiments will be undertaken in our rice-fields and "bottom corn" lands subject to overflow.—The State.

Inman on Cotton.

New York, March 18.—Referring to the recent activity and strong advance in cotton, Mr. John H. Inman to day expressed his views as follows: On October 16, just five months ago, March cotton sold on this market at 9.50. From that time there has been practically a continuous decline until March 5, when contracts sold at 7.20—a decline of 2½ cents. My estimate of the crop is the same to-day that it was five months ago when cotton sold at 9.50; that is, 6,900,000 bales.

The above decline brought our market much below European parity and led to large purchases of contracts in New York against sales in Europe.

My experience is that after a steady decline of so long a time, an upward movement is inevitable—a movement which will most likely recover half of the 2½ cents decline and therefore carry us back to 8½ and 8½ cents before the cotton season is over.

With rapidly declining stocks and the fact that it is five and a half months before new cotton it occurs to me that the persistent sellers short of August may get into a very uncomfortable position before the season is over. Unless prices advance materially, I don't see how New York can avoid having a very small stock by August 1, say not over 50,000 bales. Trade in America is bad, perhaps worse than at any time for 30 years; but against this, trade in Europe is good and Liverpool and the continent will take a large amount of cotton at the cheapest price they can get it, but will in my judgment pay 8½ to 8½ cents if necessary. Almost every crossroad in the south is short of the crop and to my mind the extensive preparations and increased acreage and prospects of the new crop are greatly exaggerated. At any rate, it is the season that makes the crop and not the acreage.

The Bermuda Steams South.

Somersport, N. J., March 18.—After three failures, General Calisto Garcia is at last upon his way to Cuba to fight against the Spaniards. Together with 62 of his countrymen, he was put aboard the steamship *Bermuda* off here this morning by a little passenger steamer from Atlantic City. The entire scheme was cleverly worked out and the agents of the Spanish government are said to have been badly taken in. It is now known that the members of the expedition left Philadelphia in a rather open manner on Sunday night in a tug. To all intents and purpose it was proclaimed from the house tops that their destination was the Delaware breakwater and that it was from there that a steamer would be boarded for Cuba. It is presumed that the Spanish officials had the tug followed when it left Philadelphia. The Cubans went upon this presumption, at least during a fog on Monday afternoon, their tug doubled and returned off Delaware bay and the river to Camden, arriving Monday evening. The party at once boarded a special train which landed them at Tuckahoe. The Cubans boarded the steamboat *Atlantic City*, which was lying waiting for them. The *Atlantic City* is used for summer traffic at the seashore resort of that name. It has been out of commission for several months. On Monday last the *Atlantic City* took out papers of inspection from the custom house for the purpose, as supposed by the customs officials, of putting her in temporary commission, as it was known that some parties had been negotiating to purchase her. The *Atlantic City* left Tuckahoe at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and steamed to Ocean City, where she lay all night. While the *Atlantic City* was at Tuckahoe and Ocean City none of the Cubans were visible on the deck, but this morning when the whistle of the *Bermuda* attracted the people along the coast, the concealed men came on deck and gave cheer after cheer as the *Atlantic City* steamed out to meet the arms-laden steamer. Beyond the three-mile limit the transfer of the Cubans to the *Bermuda* took place and the steamer then proceeded on her way. The custom house officials were caught napping and could do nothing to hinder the transfer of the men. They at once communicated with the authorities at Washington. R. H. Ingersoll, secretary of the company which owns the *Atlantic City*, says that the steamer was only put in commission for the purpose of giving her a trial trip for the benefit of her intending purchasers.

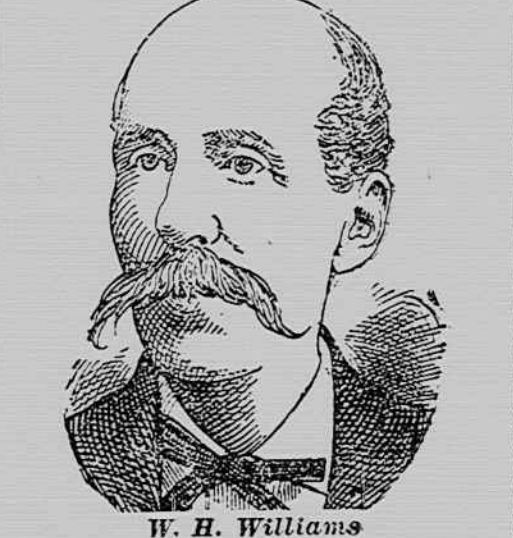
The Cuban Resolutions.

Washington, March 18.—At the regular meeting of the senate committee on foreign relations this morning, the conference report on the Cuban resolutions was discussed at length. It was understood that an effort was to be made to get Mr. Sherman to move in open senate to refer the report back to the committee with instructions to disagree to the third clause of the house resolution. This was discussed at the meeting, but the sentiment of the committee was largely against such action. The committee, therefore, decided to stand by the conference report and urge as speedy action in the senate as possible. There is absolutely no doubt in the minds of the committee that the ultimate result will be the adoption of the conference report. Sherman holds that as soon as the senate concurs in the conference report, the resolutions go at once to the President, no further action by the house being necessary, in view of the acceptance of the resolution of the resolution of that body by the senate.

Simon Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than any thing else has ever done for me." For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

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